



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

July 26, 1901

1724

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of San Juan, P. R., during the week ended July 6, 1901.

SAN JUAN, P. R., July 8, 1901.

SIR: I submit herewith report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended July 6, 1901:

July 3, French steamship *St. Simon*, from Havre, Bordeaux, and St. Thomas, with 6 immigrants.

Respectfully,

H. S. MATHEWSON,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
Chief Quarantine Officer for Porto Rico.

THE SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

SALVADOR.

Yellow fever in San Salvador.

SAN SALVADOR, SAN SALVADOR, June 21, 1901.

SIR: I beg to confirm my cable of yesterday, sent from La Libertad, though headed San Salvador, which is as follows:

"San Salvador, June 20, 1901.—Secretary of State, Washington: Yellow."

There have been cases of yellow fever in San Salvador. Every attempt is made by the authorities to keep such information as quiet as possible, and it is only by continued vigilance that the truth in regard to such matters becomes known, as interments are made by the police at night. I have known that there were several cases, but their isolation did not justify my cabling. At the hotel where I was stopping the proprietor gave me an introduction to his son, a lad of 15, who informed me that he had returned from the college where he was receiving an education in this city; that he had returned home on account of the Government having the college closed, one of the inmates having succumbed to an attack of yellow fever after three days' illness; further, that there were 4 more students ill with the same disease, indicating that it has assumed an epidemic form.

I shall watch the ports and report at once should there be any disease at any of them. The case in Jucuapa, a deserted town, its inhabitants having fled to various parts of the republic, has spread the disease to Santiago de Maria, considered at one time as one of the healthiest towns of the republic.

Respectfully,

JOHN JENKINS,
United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

Foreign and insular statistical reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly.

AFRICA—*Sierra Leone*.—Week ended May 24, 1901. Estimated population, 35,000. Total number of deaths, 19. No contagious or infectious diseases reported in the colony.

Week ended June 14, 1901. Total number of deaths, 19. No contagious or infectious diseases reported in the colony.

ARABIA—*Aden*.—Month of May, 1901. Estimated population, 41,100. Total number of deaths, 92, including 4 from smallpox.